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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

HOANG, PHUONG N

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2126

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/827,035	Applicant(s) SANCHEZ ET AL.	
	Examiner Phuong N. Hoang	Art Unit 2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 - 20 are pending for examination.
2. To insure proper consideration and to the extent required by 37 CRG 1.56, applicant is required to supply a copy of the publication reference cited in the specification because it is not readily available to the examiner (e.g. see specification of the amendment, lines 10 - 14). Applicant mentioned the reference "HP part number: 88339-90019". Examiner did not see the reference provided. Instead, examiner sees another reference "HP Part number: 5187-4543" which was attached with the amendment. The reference must be provided in IDS form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. **Claims 1 – 9, 15 – 17, and 19 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat, US patent no. 6,366,954 in view of Mintz, US patent no. 6,305,007.**

5. Traversat reference was cited in the last office action.

6. **As to claim 1**, Traversat teaches a method for mapping objects mapping an object in LDAP repository to JSP server property (mapping of an LDAP directory server entry or attributes to the JSD server property, col. 5 lines 55 – col. 6 lines 13) onto a lightweight directory access protocol repository, comprising the steps of:

requesting that an object be stored in a lightweight directory access protocol ("LDAP") repository wherein the object includes attributes and is used in an object-oriented programming application (storing object data in LDAP repository, col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 20);

retrieving (retrieved, col. 4 lines 25 – 37 and col. 12) a list of persistent attributes from the object, wherein the persistent attributes are a subset (each entry is a collection of attributes.....one or more values, col. 6 lines 15 – 30) of the attributes and wherein the persistent attributes each comprise a persistent attribute value;

determining a path, wherein the path identifies a location in the LDAP repository (defining a path of server property, col. 5 lines 55 – 60 and locations of data items, col. 6 lines 13 – 18);

retrieving the persistent attribute values from the object (retrieved, col.4 lines 25 – 37, col. 6 lines 15 – 28, and col. 12); and

storing the object in the LDAP repository (storing object data in LDAP repository, col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 13) so that the persistent attributes are stored in a format that is useable by applications on the legacy system (information on the legacy system would have accessible to client computers in an enterprise network, col. 2 lines 65 – col. 3 lines 5). Traversat also teaches mapping an object in LDAP repository to JSP server property (mapping of an LDAP directory server entry or attributes to the JSD server property, col. 5 lines 55 – col. 6 lines 13).

Traversat does not explicitly teach the legacy system is running the object-oriented programming application.

Mintz teaches the application running on the legacy system is the object-oriented programming application (the legacy application program is an application written in a not-object oriented software programming language such as Fortran, Basic, or C, col. 2 lines 19 – 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Traversat and Mintz's system because Mintz's non object-oriented applications running on the legacy system to access to the enterprise network.

7. **As to claim 2**, Traversat teaches wherein storing tire object in the LDAP repository comprises the steps of:

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mapping the persistent attributes to LDAP attributes (LDAP entry is mapped to a JSD entry, col. 12 lines 42 – 45);

passing the persistent attribute values to the LDAP repository (it is the backward step of passing the LDAP attributes to JSP entry, col. 12 lines 42 – 45); storing the persistent attribute values in the LDAP attributes at the path based on the mapping (col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 20).

8. **As to claim 3**, Traversat teaches wherein the persistent attributes each have a name (DN for distinguished name, col. 6 lines 20 – 28) and wherein mapping the persistent attributes to LDAP attributes comprises adding a prefix to the persistent attribute name (naming configuration, col. 6 lines 29 – 35 and col. 7 lines 5 – 35)

9. **As to claim 4**, Traversat teaches the step of wherein the prefix identifies the object-oriented programming application and an organization (o for organization, col. 6 lines 20 – 28).

10. **As to claim 5**, Traversat teaches the steps of wherein the persistent attribute values are passed to the LDAP repository as an LDAP object comprising the LDAP attributes and the persistent attribute values (col. 6 lines 19 – 28).

11. **As to claim 6**, Traversat teaches the steps of the object-oriented programming application has a name and the object has a name and wherein the path includes the

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object-oriented programming application name, a container name and the object name (application configuration data, col. 8 lines 28 – 32 and lines 50 – 65).

12. **As to claim 7**, Traversat teaches the steps of the object represents one of the following: a user, a node, a node group, a role or a tool because they are different types of data (profile category 415 contains application identifiers, nodes, col. 8 lines 50 – 65).

13. **As to claims 8 and 9**, Traversat teaches the step of wherein the objects are Java objects (Java object running on Java operating system, col. 4 lines 25 – 38).

14. **As to claim 15**, it is the medium claim of claim 1. See the rejection for claim 1 above.

15. **As to claim 16**, see rejection for claim 2 above.

16. **As to claim 17**, see rejection for claim 8 above.

17. **As to claim 19**, it is the system claim of claim 1. See the rejection for claim 1 above. Further, Traversat teaches a processor (microprocessor, col. 13 lines 51 – 67), a persistent data manager stores the object in the LDAP repository (directory services implemented with LDAP to store all types of information, col. 7 lines 1 – 5).

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18. **As to claim 20**, see rejection for claim 2 above.

19. **Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat, US patent no. 6,366,954 in view of Mintz, US patent no. 6,305,007, and further in view of Atkins, US patent no. 6,240,422.**

20. Atkins reference was cited in the last office action.

1. **As to claims 10 and 18**, Traversat and Mintz do not explicitly teach the step of wherein the persistent attribute values are retrieved from the object using Java reflection.

Atkins teaches the step of wherein the persistent attribute values are retrieved from the object using Java reflection (using Java reflection to access to attributes, col. 3 lines 53 – 60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Traversat, Mintz, and Atkins's system because Atkin's Java reflection capability would provide accurate values when retrieving data attributes.

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21. Claims 11 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat, US patent no. 6,366,954 in view of Helgeson, US patent no. 6,643,652.

22. As to claim 11, Traversat teaches a method of retrieving objects mapped onto a lightweight directory access protocol repository, comprising the steps of:

requesting that an object be stored in a lightweight directory access protocol ("LDAP") repository wherein the object includes attributes and is used in an object-oriented programming application (storing object data in LDAP repository, col. 5 lines 60 – col. 6 lines 20);

retrieving (retrieved, col. 4 lines 25 – 37 and col. 12) a list of persistent attributes from the object, wherein the persistent attributes are a subset (each entry is a collection of attributes.....one or more values, col. 6 lines 15 – 30) of the attributes and wherein the persistent attributes each comprise a persistent attribute value;

determining a path, wherein the path identifies a location in the LDAP repository (defining a path of server property, col. 5 lines 55 – 60 and locations of data items, col. 6 lines 13 – 18);

retrieving (retrieved, col.4 lines 25 – 37, col. 6 lines 15 – 28, and col. 12) the persistent attribute values from the location in the LDAP repository identified by the path (identifying path, col. 5 lines 55 – 60) .

Traversat does not explicitly teach the step of setting the persistent attributes in the object with the retrieved persistent attribute values.

Helgeson teaches the step of setting the persistent attributes in the object with the retrieved persistent attribute values (for retrieving attribute values, one can use methods like set to operate directly on the attributes, col. 28 lines 15 – 60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Traversat and Helgeson's system because Helgeson's methods for setting and getting attributes would be necessary step for retrieving and populating the attributes.

23. **As to claim 12**, Traversat modified by Helgeson teaches the step of invoking a function to read (Helgeson; read, col. 44 lines 24 – 26) LDAP.

24. **As to claim 13**, see rejection for claim 8 above.

25. **As to claim 14**, Helgeson teaches the step of wherein the persistent attribute values are retrieved from the object using Java reflection (the Java reflectionfor retrieving attribute values, one can use methods like set to operate directly on the attributes, col. 28 lines 15 – 60).

Response to Arguments

26. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon request is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bettels, US patent no. 5,678,045, demonstrating a method for accessing to entries in a directory.

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuong N. Hoang whose telephone number is (571)272-3763. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571)272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ph


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